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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

M. A. SWEENEY,
MILBURN & SWEENEY,
Attorneys at Law,
JASPER, IND.
Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties. Particular attention given to collections.
Office in the Courthouse, Jackson St., opposite the Dubois County Bank.
Dec. 9, '92.

W. E. COX,
Attorney at Law,
JASPER, INDIANA.
Prosecuting Attorney for the 11th Judicial Circuit, and will carefully attend to any civil business entrusted to him in any county of the circuit.
Office in Spayd's building on Public Square
Dec. 9, '92.

W. A. TRAYLOR,
W. S. HUNTER,
TRAYLOR & HUNTER,
Attorneys at Law,
JASPER, INDIANA.
Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties.
Office over Dubois County State Bank.
April 22, '92.

BRUNO BUETTNER,
Attorney at Law,
And Notary Public,
JASPER, INDIANA.
Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties.
Jan. 9, 1894.

F. E. WOODS, D. D. S.,
OPERATIVE DENTIST,
JASPER, INDIANA.
\$2.00 SET OF TEETH. \$8.00
Gold, Crown and Bridge work. Gold Filling a Specialty. Latest methods of fitting artificial teeth. All work guaranteed. Terms Reasonable. Office over Storm and Lorey's Hardware store.
August 14, 1896—17.

J. S. STEWART,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
JASPER, INDIANA.
Operations first-class as recommended—all work guaranteed. Specialist on Crown and Bridge work.
Dec. 8, 1896—17.

DENTISTRY
Dr. B. A. MOSBY,
Resident Dentist,
HUNTINGBURG, IND.
Tenders his professional services to all needing any work in the dental line, and promises to give it his closest attention. Gold plate work specially solicited, and all work warranted.
Apr. 19, '98.

Bainbridge Township Trustee's Notice.
The undersigned, Trustee of Bainbridge township, Dubois county, will attend to Township business on Saturday of every week, at Frank Betz's office on North Main street, between Eighth and Ninth, in Jasper. The Township Library and Indiana School Books are at same place. WILLIAM SHULER, Trustee.
Aug. 16, 1897—y.

AN OCCASIONAL ADVERTISEMENT
—AND—AN OCCASIONAL—
MEAL
Are Alike in that Neither Does Very Much Good.
CONTINUOUS REGULARITY
IS THE RULE FOR BOTH.

STATE DEBT FINANCIERING

Democracy Has Saved Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars to the Taxpayers of Indiana.

Bankers, Corporations, Railroads, Express Companies and the Wealthy Compelled to Bear Their Share of the State's Burdens Under the Democratic Tax Law.

The financial condition of Indiana prior to 1891 was a source of alarm to its thoughtful citizens, a condition resulting from the simple fact that the financial resources of the state were not utilized. Taxation was not only unequal to expenses, but was grossly inequitable, not only because assessments were greatly below cash values, but in addition failed utterly to reach millions of property which contributed no revenue at all to the state. To remedy this evil and thereby secure ample revenue to pay the expenses of the state government, and reduce the foreign indebtedness of the state, was the prime object in view when the Democratic legislature passed the act concerning taxation, approved March 6, 1891.

It is not required that the numerous provisions of the law should be either mentioned or discussed in this connection more than to say that the revenue power of the law provided for the finding and the assessment of the property of the citizens of the state at its "true value"—and the provision of the law to enable the assessor to ascertain the closest approximation of "true values" and the act went into effect "from and after its passage." To show the immediate benefits accruing to the state by the enactment of the law by a Democratic legislature, the following official figures are submitted, giving taxables in 1890 and in 1891, and showing that under the operation of the Democratic revenue legislation taxables increased \$14,966,850 as follows: Increase from 1890 to 1891, \$397,581,651; from 1891 to 1892, \$12,182,027; from 1892 to 1893, \$34,872,185; and from 1893 to 1894, \$6,550,700; a total of \$451,236,563.

For the years 1894 and 1895 the taxables on the duplicate decreased \$10,259,719, leaving a net increase over 1890 of taxes amounting to \$434,966,850.

The abstract of taxables for 1897 and 1898 has not been published, hence any gain or loss that may have accrued is not included.

In 1890 the rates of taxation upon the three principal items of revenue were as follows: General fund, 12 cents on the \$100; state school, 16; benevolent institutions, 6; total, 34. These were the rates for 1891 and 1892. In 1893 a reduction of rate was made, as follows: General fund, 10; state school, 13; benevolent institutions, 5; total 28; total reduction, 54 cents on the \$100. These rates prevailed for the years 1893 and 1894.

In 1895 the rates of taxation were further reduced, as follows: General fund, 9 cents on the \$100; state school, 11; benevolent institutions, 5; total, 25. And these rates have prevailed for the years 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1898.

The taxables for the year 1890 amounted to \$97,674,357, from which the revenue on the three items named amounted to \$2,845,392.

In 1891 the taxables amounted to \$1,255,256,038, the rate of taxation being the same as in 1890, but the revenue derived amounted to \$4,267,870, a gain over 1890 of \$1,419,778.

In 1892 the taxables amounted to \$1,267,438,065, the rates being the same as in 1890 and 1891. The amount of revenue derived amounted to \$4,309,289, a gain over 1890 of \$1,461,197.

In 1893 the taxables amounted to \$1,302,310,250. In this year the rates of taxation had been reduced on the three items named to 28 1/2 cents on the \$100, a reduction of 5 1/2 cents on the \$100. The revenue derived amounted to \$3,711,384, an excess over 1890 of \$593,492, notwithstanding the reduction of the rates.

In 1894 the taxables amounted to \$1,296,106,415, the rate being the same as in 1893, and the revenue amounted to \$3,591,053, exceeding the revenue of 1890 \$742,461.

In 1895 the rate of taxation was still further reduced on the three items upon which calculations are based to 25 cents on the \$100, a total reduction since 1890 of 9 cents on the \$100.

The total taxables of 1895 amounted to \$1,286,050,531, and the revenue derived amounted to \$3,215,126, an excess over 1890 of \$367,014.

The taxables of 1896 amounted to \$1,292,641,237, rates of taxation being the same as in 1895. The revenue amounted to \$3,231,003, an increase over 1890 of \$378,511.

As has been stated, there are no official duplicates for 1897 and 1898, but it is assumed that the amount of taxables for these years is equal to 1896, hence the revenue derived by the state in 1897

facts, makes the reproduction of the remarks of Mr. Fairbanks strikingly opportune, because they bring into the boldest possible prominence the well founded belief that his railroad investments and his large fees as a railroad attorney prompted his hostility to one of the wisest laws that ever found a place upon the statute books of the state.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Fairbanks said:
"The people of Indiana expect us to relieve them from the cruel and unjust burden imposed upon them by the Democratic tax law."

"They well understand that when ever Democracy has been invested with power in the state, the debt has been increased until the burden has become unbearable."

"They have no confidence in Democratic financiering, and well founded is their distrust."

"The creating of a debt in this rich and splendid state of upward of \$9,000,000 is a flagrant abuse of power."

"The people will always loyally support the state and pay the taxes necessary to defray the expenses of the government honestly and economically incurred, and any party that recklessly increases obligation, should be repudiated at the polls."

"The present odious tax law is a Democratic measure passed to rescue the financial credit of the state."

"The state was running in debt at the rate of nearly \$500,000 per annum."

"The eastern holders of the bonds demanded their interest when it was due."

"Current expenses had to be met, and the Democratic legislature passed the present tax law as the best expression of its financial wisdom."

"I misinterpret the signs of the times if the people do not repudiate the law and the Democratic party at about one and the same time in November next."

"No law ever rested more unequally upon those who should bear the burden, than does this."

"The people already heavy laden with unjust taxes are compelled to submit to additional exactions."

"Farmers have been compelled to pay on their farms and improvements, and householders on their lots and houses beyond all reason and right, all of which you should remember is the enforced tribute of the Democratic party."

"How long will the patriotic people endure these things?"

"How long will they elect Democratic members of the legislature who do not possess the discriminating ability to place the financial affairs of the state on a broad and conservative basis and who will not more carefully legislate in the interest of the people?"

"Too much money is wasted in profligate and expensive administration of this state."

"The people are paying too dearly for the privileges they enjoy, but so long as the Democratic legislature is in authority they are powerless to escape."

"There is one way to cure the tax law, and that is to radically revise it."

"The inequalities can be effectually removed in that way."

"And it should be so revised that it will effectually relieve the farmers and householders from the present grievous burdens so unjustly imposed."

Mr. Fairbanks manifestly drew his inspiration from his corporation association and his desire to render them service by dodging taxation.

Nor was the convention, over which he presided, more fortunate in its declaration. It sought to secure the friendship of those who for years had squandered the taxables, and declared:

"We arraign the Democratic party of Indiana for enacting an unequal and unjust tax law."

The declaration of the Fort Wayne convention and the speech of Mr. Fairbanks constitute a remarkable blending of stupidity and cupidity, for which Republican platforms and Republican speakers have won a wide recognition.

Nor is the impudence of the party less pronounced, for now they are claiming to have reduced the debt of the state, but in so far as it has been reduced, Democratic legislation has supplied the means by which the reduction has been accomplished.

This fact is clearly shown in the official figures already produced, but in view of some of the declarations of Mr. Fairbanks, it seems expedient to add a few more official figures to still further demonstrate the wisdom of the "Democratic tax law."

This Democratic tax law, which Mr. Fairbanks denounced in his Fort Wayne speech, and which he declared had imposed "unjust burdens" upon the people, sought first, to find "the true cash value of property," and second, to find millions of property in the hands of corporations, which paid no tax at all, and place it upon the tax duplicate.

These laudable purposes were attained and no injustice was done any citizen of the state.

Mr. Fairbanks declared that the people of Indiana "have no confidence in Democratic financiering" and this, he said, at a time when "Democratic financiering" had added to the tax duplicate, taxables amounting to \$397,581,551.

His inordinate partisanship so distorted his vision and perverted his judgment, so incapacitated him for stating facts regarding a measure relating to the welfare of the state, that to gratify his implacable hostility to the Democratic party, he became one of the most blatant enemies of Indiana, and this, too, because the tax law worked any injustice to any citizen of Indiana, but because the Democratic tax law, by inaugurating righteous proceedings, unearthed millions of property, the owners of which were sequestering.

This tax appears from the record. The tax law placed upon the duplicate at

once railroad property of the state, amounting to \$94,832,874, which previously had escaped taxation, and it is well understood that this act of justice to the people was the cause of Mr. Fairbanks' hostility to the "Democratic tax law."

Since 1890 the "Democratic tax law" has discovered and put upon the duplicate, bank property to the amount of \$1,263,051. It has discovered corporation property amounting to \$523,800 and telephone, telegraph and express property amounting to \$5,242,092, a total of \$7,029,543, and if to this sum is added the railroad property that had escaped taxation, \$94,832,874, a sum total of \$101,592,417 is placed to the credit of the state and to the wisdom of the Democratic party in shaping financial legislation.

But now, when Mr. Fairbanks and the Republican party dare not mention the "Democratic tax law" to catch the votes of farmers or practice duplicity upon the rank and file of the people, when under the operation of the "Democratic tax law" and the sinking fund law, the debt of the state is disappearing, Fairbanks and the Republican party, with impudence as thick as the atmosphere of a battleship, are claiming that the Republican party is reducing the debt of the state, when if Fairbanks and the Republican party could have had their way, the financial affairs of the state would be in a more deplorable condition than in 1890.

Republicans joyously refer to William Jennings Bryan as a "dead politician," but they will find him, A. D. 1900, the liveliest corpse they ever saw.

Mark Hanna, the boss corruptionist, still maintains his position of bosom friend and boon companion of Major McKinley.

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS

How to Mark Ballot.



DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

DEM.	For Secretary of State, SAMUEL M. RALSTON.
DEM.	For Auditor of State, JOHN W. MINOR.
DEM.	For Treasurer of State, HUGH DOUGHERTY.
DEM.	For Attorney General, JOHN G. MCNUTT.
DEM.	For Clerk Supreme Court, HENRY WARRUM.

INSTRUCTIONS.

If you want to vote a STRAIGHT DEMOCRATIC TICKET make a cross thus, X, within the large circle containing the ROOSTER at the top of the ticket. If you mark in the LARGE CIRCLE you must not make a mark anywhere else on the ballot or you will lose your vote.

If you want to vote a mixed ticket, you must not mark within the large circle, but must make a cross thus, X, in the SMALL SQUARE opposite the names of each person, for whom you desire to vote.

You must not mark on the ballot with anything but the BLUE PENCIL given you by the poll clerk. If you by mistake mutilate your ballot return it to the poll clerk and get a new ballot.

You must fold your ballot before coming out of the booth so that the face will not show, and so that the initials of the poll clerks on the back will show.

The Silver Dollar.

There is not a voter in Indiana who does not know that the standard silver dollar is sound money.

There is not a voter in Indiana who does not know that the standard silver dollar is a legal tender for all debts, principal and interest, public and private.

There is not a voter in Indiana who does not know that the man who seeks to discredit the standard silver dollar is a knave, and working in the interest of the money power and against the interests of the producing classes.

Subscribe for the COURIER.

W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. M. L. HOBBS.

The Lever.

Reminiscences of the Late War.

By Dr. W. H. GRAY, Corporal "D" 27th Reg't N. Y. S. V. Gen. Slocum's old regiment.
Whether on the tented field,
Or in the battle's fight,
The fittest place for man to die
Is where he dies for right.

When I recall to memory the loss of three dear brothers, from the results of the late war; when I behold the wounded, bleeding, dying comrades strewn all over the battlefield; hear the bugle's sound, the cannon's roar, the musket's rattle, the "nip"ping minie, the shrieking shell; when I see the horrors of a bloody battlefield, hear the agonizing cries and groans of those who have lost an arm, leg, hand, foot or eye, maimed and crippled for life, with their ghastly forms stretched out in a dying condition, hear their petitions to heaven for mercy with their last "farewell" to mother, sister, brother or sweetheart, with their glassy eyes turned heavenward as they breathe their last; smell the stench of their dead bodies as they are thrown into a pit or unmarked grave to be forever unseen in this life by companions or friends, with no headstone erected to mark their last silent resting place on earth, I can but shudder at the awful calamity of war; I can but weep over the grave of these dear departed dead who gave their lives that their country might live and to perpetuate her glory and virtue for the living, to think that the government for which they sacrificed home endeavours and comforts, yea life, is now being converted into a nation of debauchery, licentiousness and murder by the legalized traffic of rum.

Where are the patriots of the past to-day? Their hands are stained with a brother's blood, murdered by rum. The hearts of the youth no longer beat in a true patriotic spirit of defense against the red-blooded slavery of the rum curse of our nation, as did those immortal dead heroes of the late war to free their country from the slavery of the south. And why not? Is our country less dear to us now than then?

Let every father, mother, sister or brother, or christian friend of our nation—renew their obligations and gratitude for these dear departed heroes of the late war, and resolve in their hearts, that the country for which these immortal heroes surrendered home and life, shall be forever freed from the blighting curse of rum.

Let the homes of these deluded rum victims be consecrated with a temperance pledge, a Christmas and New Year's dinner, and tokens of love and devotion to their wives and little ones, and let not the whisky jug or beer keg darken their homes again to murder their wives and suffering children, and then indeed, we can boast of the land of the free and the home of the brave; and on our next national memorial day, while we are bedewing and bedecking the graves of our heroic dead soldiers with tears and flowers, let us not forget to place a temperance banner of pure white over the drunkard's grave, as a warning against others filling like graves over the rum curse.

In closing this sad article, as an old soldier of the late war, let me appeal to every christian or temperance organization and worker, and comrades of our land to arise in their might and power and declare that they will never cease an eternal warfare against the rum traffic till it ceases to exist in this God-given land of ours, and then, and not till then, let us inscribe over the graves of our heroic dead, these words: "Fresh and fragrant be the flowers that bloom above the graves of these heroic dead." And while we thus remember these noble dead, let us not forget to love and honor the few surviving, gallant soldiers of the late war, and vote and pray that the awful rum curse may cease.

P. S.—To all old comrades, G. A. R. members, and friends of the temperance cause: Please subscribe for this paper and help the cause along.

Michigan City, Ind.

WANTED—SEVERAL TRUSTWORTHY Persons in this state to manage our business in their own and nearby counties. It is mainly office work conducted at home. Salary straight \$200 a year and expenses—definite, no more, no less salary. Monthly \$25. References. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope, Herbert E. Hoag, Pres't, Dept. M. Chicago.